FARM NEWS

By J. A. Smith
County Agent

Now that it is fall of the year and many people have seeded several of the types of grasses that can be injurious to cattle in that they contain a high percentage of prussic acid, especially following the frost season. Some of these grasses that may have been planted this year in this county, are Sudan grass, Sorghum and maybe Johnson grass. In the August issue of the Jersey Journal there was an article we thought particularly good, written in question and answer form on prussic acid poisoning, and perhaps will answer many of the questions you have. The article is as follows:

Prussic Acid Poisoning

Q. What causes prussic acid poisoning?

A. A compound that is properly known as hydrocyanic acid.

Q. What plants are associated with this trouble?

A. Some of the commoner ones are flax, sudan grass, sorghum, wild cherry, arrow grass, chokeberry and Johnson grass.

Q. Do they always kill animals that eat them?

A. No, for prussic acid is formed in them only under certain conditions.

Q. What are those conditions?

A. Anything like cutting, trampling, bruising, drouth, etc., that stops growth and causes wilting of plants. Furthermore, most of these plants contain unusually large amounts of acid during the early stages of growth.

Q. When are dangerous plants old enough to pasture?

A. The age doesn't actaully make so much difference, but authorities recommend that plants be at least 18 inches high before animals are turned in on them.

Q. Does the soil affect poisonous qualities?

A. Yes, for young plants from good soil more acid than from those from poor soil, particularly when nitrogen is more plentiful than phosphorus. This makes no difference in the case of older plants.

Q. Why does the soil make this difference?

A. Probably because a comparative lack of phosphorus prevents the use of nitrogen for growth and allows it to accumulate and help in the formation of excess prussic acid.

Q. Why does drouth make plants more dangerous?

A. It doesn't unless the plants are short. The dry weather then makes it impossible for plants to outgrow the high cyanide stage and allows them to remain dangerous for unusually long periods.

Q. Does frosting make plants more poisonous?

A. No. Frosted young plants will kill animals, but they'll do the same thing without being frozen.

Q. Won't frosted mature plants kill animals?

A. No. However, nice weather after a frost may induce plants to send out new shoots that are very high in cyanide.

Q. Is second growth more poisonous than first growth.

A. No. Both are high in cyanide content while young, but both also become less dangerous as they grow taller.

Q. Why aren't plants dangerous after being made into hay?

A. Because most of them are over 18 inches tall when cut.

Q. Would young plants be dangerous if cut for hay?

A. Yes, for curing doesn't reduce the cyanide content.

Q. Is it safe to use dangerous plants for silage?

A. Only if they are over 18 inches tall as in the case of hay.

Q. What should be done if animals get poisoned?

A. A veterinarian should be secured at once, for there is no practical home treatment for this type of poisoning.

Q. How can owners prevent prussic acid poisoning of animals?

A. By observing the following "dont's"—

1. Don't use nitrogen alone on prosphorus deficient soils.
2. Don't pasture until plants are at least 18 inches tall.
3. Don't cut short plants for hay.
4. Don't use such palnts for silage either.
5. Don't pasture fields too short, for this increases the amount of dangerous new growth that is likely to be eaten.
6. Don't forget that new growth after frosts is dangerous.
7. Don't take chances with suspicious fields. Better try them out with less valuable animals or have some of the plants analyzed for prussic acid content.

Storing Garden Products

Many of the gardens in Appomattox County are rapidly "going out of business' and therefore it might be good to consider some storage of garden products for this coming year. You know, storage of vegetables isn't hard because most homes have good storage facilities. For example, a cool, well ventilated cellar is an ideal place to store root crops. Now if the cellar has a furnace, you may have to partition off a room at one end and allow this to become the storage area. Crops that store well in the cellar are beets, rutabegas and potatoes. Onions should be stored in a dry, well ventilated place such as an attic. Squash may be kept in a dry attic also or in an insulated building where they will not freeze. Cabbage should be stored in an outdoor cellar but not in a basement. Specially constructed ternches or pits may also be used to store celery, cabbage or root crops. Beans and peas should be harvested soon and spread in a dry, warm room or on the attic floor where they can become thoroughly dry. They should then be shelled and stored in a dry, well aired place.

Stored Grain Insects — As we drive about the county we note that a lot of corn pickers are at work and many farmers have cut corn for drying. As this grain is being harvested, steps should be taken to prevent it from becoming infested with grain insects. One of the most important steps perhaps in preventing infestation is not to mix old and new grains. Many infestations in new grain come from leaving old grain or grain trash in the cribs or bins. Walls, floors, sills, cracks, etc. in the bins or cribs should be swept clean and also surfaces should be sprayed with a long lasting residual type insecticide like DDT for example or 3% DDT. Clean out old grains and grain fragments from cribs or bins to discourage both rats and insects. Then, of course, the doors and windows or tops should be using hardware cloth or sheet metal. Once this grain is stored under conditions outlined above, it will be well to check it occasionally to be sure that you are still controlling insects. Of course, the most effective means for controlling insects in these storage bins is by means of fumigation, carbon di-sulfide or one of the several types of materials now on the market.

Small Grain Seed Treatment — There are many farmers who still seed small grains without spending the extra few cents for the required chemical seed treatment which would thus aid in increasing yields per acre. Especially this is true where the farmer saves his own seed or buys it from a neighbor and it has not been a commercial cleaner or treating plant. Chemical treatment should become a standard practice for all small garin production. It can increase field stands in two ways: (1) the chemicals kill seed-borne diseases; (2) they protect the seed during the germination from diseases of the soil. Organic mercurials have proven to be more effective for small grain treatment than any other types of chemical protectants. These chemicals give off fumes that penetrate the hulls and kill the organisms underneath. This is especially important in control of Victoria blight, a serious seedling disease of oats. There are several effective seed disinfectants on the market. Some of them are "Argox," "Ceresan M," ,"Panogen," and "Setrete." The material should be applied at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. The cost of seed treatment varies with the cost of the material and the rate of application per bushel. Seldom does this ever exceed twenty cents a bushel and usually it is below this figure.

Seed treating chemicals are not fertilizers or plant foods in any way. They simply protect the seed against certain disease organisms and greatly improve the chances of a good come-up. Often the protection given weak seeds by chemical treatment will enable them to germinate and live, which they could not do without the seed treatment. As a result, treatment lessens the danger of stand failure or irregular stands.

GOLDEN GLEAMS

Pain pays the income of each precious thing. —Shakespeare.

An hour of pain is as long as a day of pleasure. —Thomas Fuller.

Pain wastes the body; pleasures the understanding. —Benjamin Franklin.

There is a pleasure which is born of pain. —E. R. Bulwer-Lytton.

If a man is worth knowing at all, he is worth knowing well.

U. S. shuns atomic power in 1960 cargo ships.

Canada is faced with worst grain surplus.

Volkswagen to build cars at New Brunswick plant.

Demonstration Club Schedule

"Good Design in Table ... will be the subject of meeting... home demonstration clubs for ... week. The schedule:

Tuesday, Oct. 11.- Clover ... Home Demonstration Club will ... at 7:30 P. M. with Mrs. ... Smith. The demonstration will be given by Mrs. Verna Conner...

Tuesday, Oct. 11.- The ... Home Demonstration Club will ... with Mrs. E. Carter Martin... demonstration will be given by R. E. Wilbun.

Thursday, Oct. 13.- The ... Home Demonstration Club will ... at 10:00 A. M. at the ... Community Center. Miss Edna ... cock will be in charge of the demonstration on making etched ... Members will bring lunch.

Laura and Gene Carson, ... winners in the 4-H egg grading test have been awarded an ... pense trip to the Poultry Federation meeting in Richmond, Oct. ... They will be accompanied by B. G. Anderson, who will be in charge of all 4-H Club girls attending this meeting.

New atomic bomb explosion ... the Soviet Union have been ... ed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

On...

Semi-Annual Interest Period at

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

Appomattox, Virginia

The Savings Depositors in The Farmers National Bank were

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richer because of the payment of the semi-annual interest due October 1st.

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

Burwell Building, Knoxville, Tenn.

Chick Chats

... Alert; Avoid Disease

... fall and winter season should ... courage you from raising ... With today's knowledge of ... ment problems, and use of ... chemicals for control and ... of disease, you should ... to do just as good a job during ... winter as during the rest of ...

... broiler grower reports ... grew the finest and healthiest ... last winter that he has ever ... took advantage of today's ... vaccines to help in his big ... diseases that he was careful ... were Newcastle and infectious bronchitis. He used a combination vaccine, given to the birds ... water. He had no outbreaks.

Don't Risk It

... to put your layers in the ... house this fall? You should ... the consequences of risking ... diseases in your flock. If ... attacks your laying flock, ... production will stop. Your ... be out of production for ... If infectious bronchitis ... your flock, this disease may ... permanent damage to the ... producing organs of your layers. ... egg production from infected hens may fall to zero and ... for two to three months ... infectious bronchitis.

... the lookout for respiratory ... of all kinds this fall. The ... men who make a success of ... find that they must be ... quickly spot a disease when ... in their flocks. The symptoms of respiratory diseases are ... the same so it usually ... laboratory test to determine ... disease is in the flock. Respiratory diseases have become more of ... now that large numbers ... are raised in confinement.

Avoid Crowding

... can combat this problem ... good management practices. ... management practices mean ... the litter in your house. ... it stays in good condition ... the winter. It's very important to check overcrowding when ... your layers inside. It is better to provide more feeders and waterers than you think ... than have too few and ... risk of crowding. Research ... that you can do better ... raising poultry if you allow ... space —more feeders —more ... than thas been recommended ... the past.

... diseaes are more easily aggravated during fall and winter ... so your laying house ... be well ventilated and arranged to avoid drafts. The air ... be fresh and dry. Anything ... can do along this line helps ... the risk of incurring ... diseases. Should Newcastle and ... bronchitis strike, vaccination with a combination vaccine ... does not interfere in any way ... high levels of antibiotic feeding ... and it may save lives and keep ... production high.

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Glasses Fitted

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THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

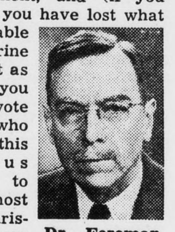
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Background Scripture: Luke 2:41-52.
Devotional Reading: I Timothy 4:12-16.

Jesus Is Real

Lesson for October 9, 1955

IT IS hard to say what is the most important doctrine of the Christian religion. Probably you would get more votes for the doctrine we call the Incarnation than for any other; because so many other doctrines hinge on this one. If you do not believe in the Incarnation you haven't much left of the Atonement, and (if you really face it) you have lost what is most valuable in your doctrine of God. Be that as it may, if you asked for a vote among people who have given this some serious thought, as to what is the most **distinctive** Christian doctrine, you would have a practically unanimous answer: The Incarnation. This is expressed in various ways both in the Bible and in Christian theology. About the simplest way of putting it in Bible language is that "God was in Christ" (II Corinthians 5:19). The simplest way of putting it in theological language may be that Christ was both human and divine.



Dr. Foreman

Jesus Was a Real Person

You wouldn't think it necessary to hammer on the point that Jesus was a real person, that is to say that he really was, and didn't just seem to be, a child and a boy and a grown man. Yet the church has often had to call a halt to men and movements that explained-away the real humanity of Jesus till there was really nothing left of it. The great church council held at Chalcedon (the Evanston of that era) in 451 A. D. found it necessary to say—in their own way of course—that Christ is as much divine as God is divine, and as much human as you and I are human. For some strange reason, however, the reality of Jesus as a human person is forgotten or denied by men. Again and again we have to be brought up with a start by the gospel story, the story of a real man. Like all real men, Jesus grew from a real boy. The modern interest in childhood and the realization that "the child is father of the man."

The Child Grew

Legends, tales without foundation, have made the boy Jesus into a smaller-sized adult. According to some of these legends, when Jesus went to school, the very first day, he not only knew the alphabet already but he delivered a philosophical discourse that astonished the teacher. Luke does not give us any such picture of an already-grown mind in a tiny body. He gives us a glimpse of a real child really growing. At first he grew without trying, of course, as every one does. What he ate and drank made him taller and stronger. He learned the Aramaic language, spoken in his village and in his family, just as children learn their mother-tongue everywhere in the world, just by hearing it and trying to speak it, till it becomes as natural as breathing. His mind grew by what was put into it, because it was a really human mind. Dolls are all the same no matter what goes on around them; human beings on the contrary grow or shrink, depending on their surroundings. It is not too much to say that if (for instance) Jesus' mother Mary had been a different kind of person, he would have been different too. To think otherwise is to fancy Jesus a kind of doll.

The Boy Moved Forward

As has been often noted, Luke uses a different word for Jesus after his twelfth year. Before that, he "grew,"—the same word used for flowers and buildings, elsewhere in the Bible. After that, he "increased"—and the word always implies will, effort. Up to a certain age a child can't help growing; he doesn't even give it a thought. But after a certain age, not the same in every one to be sure, if a person grows he has to put his mind on it; and he can choose the direction in which he will grow. Jesus could choose his friends; he could do what he would with his spare time. He grew by his work in the carpenter shop, we may be certain; but what about the hours when he was not working? When Jesus was fully grown, we know how familiar he was with the Scriptures. We know how well he understood people. Could he have achieved any of this without trying, without growing?

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Clover Hill

Clover Hill, Oct. 3.- Mr. C. L. Johnson, who has been a patient at Virginia Baptist Hospital for the past week, has been moved to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Moorman Tuck, of Lynchburg. Visiting Mr. Johnson on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Milton Johnson and daughter, Pat, of Ashland; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferguson and daughter, Yvonne; Mrs. C. L. Johnson and Cawthorne Johnson.

Charles Torrence is recovering from an injury which he received last Thursday, when he stepped in a deep rut and sprained his ankle.

The revival at Hollywood church begins next Monday night, October 10. Dr. Carl Collins will be the guest minister.

The Clover Hill Home Demonstration Club will meet with Mrs. Anne Smith (at the former Cynbaren Farm) Tuesday night, October 11, at 7:30 o'clock. Members who wish to order Christmas cards through the club are asked to bring payment for same, as the money must go in with the order. Also, remember to bring a place setting of dishes and a mat and perhaps a flower arrangement to harmonize with it.

Miss Catherine Richardson won first prize on her cucumber pickle and third prize on pepper relish at the 5-County Fair at Farmville last week.

Mrs. W. H. Conner has received an announcement of the adoption of a five-month old baby by her nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ferguson, of Cullen.

Mrs. Nettie Lawrence and children, Becky and Lewis and Danny Wood, of Lynchburg and Mr. Richard Smith and son, "Sonny," of Gladstone spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson. In the afternoon they visited Mrs. Richard Smith, who is a patient in Lynchburg General Hospital.

Mr. Flood Drinkard, of Greensboro, N. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Crote Drinkard, of Raleigh, N. C., are visiting their brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Shafter Drinkard.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lewis and family visited Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Caldwell, of Lynchburg, Sunday. Mrs. Caldwell, who has been quite ill in the hospital, is able to be up again.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Vaughan, of Farmville spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. T. H. Trent spent Sunday with Mrs. Ella Rush, of Buckingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Torrence and family and Mrs. J. A. Conner spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hancock and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Torrence, Jr., of Richmond.

Mrs. Robert Gilbert had as luncheon guests on Thursday Mesdames Bessie Trent, Mattie Carter and Estelle Lewis and small son, Bill.

Dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Carter on Thursday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Billy Conner, Mr. S. B. Kidd and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Conner.

Mr. Carter Woodson left today for Roanoke, where he will undergo a physical examination prior to induction into the U. S. Army. Mrs. Woodson will remain here for the present, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Holt.

Mrs. Charles Armentrout left Thursday for her home in Asheville, N. C., after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Holt.

Mrs. Mary Irving has returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jim Vaughan, after spending several weeks with her other children in Richmond.

The United States is considering a more liberal passport policy for citizens having legitimate business in Communist countries. Most passports now bar travel behind the Iron Curtain.

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